AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please enter the following amendments without prejudice or disclaimer.

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claim 1 (Original): A method for reducing or preventing inflammation arising from normal dose photodynamic therapy (PDT), which method comprises

exposing a tissue area in a subject, that overlaps with an area that has been treated with normal dose PDT treatment, to low dose light having a wavelength absorbed by the photosensitizing agent used in said normal dose PDT treatment for a time sufficient to reduce or prevent inflammation arising from said normal dose PDT treatment.

Claim 2 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein said subject is human.

Claim 3 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the tissue area is an ocular tissue.

Claim 4 (Original): The method of claim 3, wherein the ocular tissue contains unwanted neovasculature.

Claim 5 (Original): The method of claim 4, wherein the unwanted neovasculature is choroidal neovasculature.

Claim 6 (Original): The method of claim 2, wherein the subject has been diagnosed or is afflicted with age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

Claim 7 (Currently amended): The method of claim 2, wherein the subject has been diagnosed or is afflicted with a condition selected from macular degeneration, ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, pathologic myopia, diabetic macular edema, diabetic ~~retinopalthy~~ retinopathy, neovascular ~~glasucoma~~ glaucoma, corneal ~~neovascularizaton~~ neovascularization and inflammatory diseases.

Claim 8 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the photosensitizing agent is selected from a texaphyrin, a chlorin, a phthalocyanine, a purpurin, a bacteriochlorin, a porphyrina, a porphyrin derivative, a green porphyrin, a phthalocyanine and 5-aminolevulinic acid (ALA).

Claim 9 (Original): The method of claim 8, wherein the photosensitizing agent is a monohydrobenzoporphyrin compound.

Claim 10 (Original): The method of claim 9, wherein the photosensitizing agent is BPD-MA or verteporfin.

Claim 11 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the photosensitizing agent is applied topically to the subject.

Claim 12 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the photosensitizing agent is administered systemically to the subject.

Claim 13 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the tissue area is exposed to the low dose light immediately after the subject has been treated with normal dose PDT treatment.

Claim 14 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the area exposed to the low dose light envelops the area previously treated with normal dose PDT.

Claim 15 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the low dose light is a dosage from about 1 J/cm^2 to about 10 J/cm^2.

Claim 16 (Original): The method of claim 15, wherein the dosage of the low dose light is about 15 J/cm^2.

Claim 17 (Original): A method for reducing or preventing inflammation arising from normal dose photodynamic therapy (PDT), which method comprises

exposing a tissue area in a subject, adjacent to an area that has been treated with normal dose PDT treatment, to low dose light having a wavelength absorbed by the photosensitizing agent used in said normal dose PDT treatment for a time sufficient to reduce or prevent inflammation arising from said normal dose PDT treatment.

Claim 18 (Original): The method of claim 17, wherein the area exposed to the low dose light is concentric with the area previously treated with normal dose PDT.

Claim 19 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the low dose light irradiation lasts about 5 seconds.

Claim 20 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the wavelength of the low dose light is from about 350 nm to about 800 nm.

Claim 21 (Original): The method of claim 20, wherein the wavelength of the low dose light is about 689 nm.

Claim 22 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the inflammation is monitored by photography or immunohistochemistry.

Claim 23 (Original): The method of claim 22, wherein the photography is fundus photography.

Claim 24 (Original): The method of claim 23, wherein the tissue area is an ocular tissue and an inflammation marker is used to monitor the inflammation by fundus photography, wherein said inflammation marker is selected from retinal whitening, localized retinal elevation, depigmented treatment area with hyperpigmentation, early hypofluorescence in the treatment area, hyperfluorescence at the border, late pooling, central hypofluorescence and blocked fluorescence and window defects.

Claim 25 (Original): The method of claim 24, wherein the tissue area is an ocular tissue and an inflammation marker is used to monitor the inflammation by immunohistochemistry, wherein said inflammation marker is selected from CD4, CD8, CD31, macrophage and MHC II.

Claim 26 (Currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the inflammation is monitored by scanning laser ~~opthalmoscopy~~ ophthalmoscopy (SLO) or optical coherence tomography (OTC).

Claim 27 (Original): The method of claim 1, further comprising a step of administering an immunosuppressive agent to the subject before the tissue area is exposed to low dose light.

Claim 28 (Original): The method of claim 1, further comprising a step of administering an antiangiogenic or a neuroprotective agent to the subject before the tissue area is exposed to low dose light.

Claim 29 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the photosensitizing agent is a BPD B-ring derivative.

Claim 30 (Original): The method of claim 29, wherein the BPD B-ring derivative is a hydrophilic or a lipophilic BPD B-ring analog.

Claim 31 (Currently amended): A method of treating unwanted neovasculature of an eye, which method comprises:

a) administering to a subject in need of treatment for unwanted neovasculature an amount of photosensitizer sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in said ~~neovaculature~~ neovasculature;

b) permitting sufficient time to elapse to allow an effective amount of said ~~photosenstitizer~~ photosensitizer to localize in said neovasculature;

c) providing a first dosage of irradiation to a treatment area of the subject's eye containing said neovasculature with light having a wavelength that is absorbed by said photosensitizer for a sufficient time and at a sufficient intensity to occlude said neovasculature; and

d) providing a second and lower dosage of irradiation to said treatment area and/or said treatment area and an additional area adjacent to said treatment area with light having a wavelength absorbed by the photosensitizer for sufficient time to reduce or prevent the effects of inflammation arising from said first dosage of irradiation.

Claim 32 (Currently amended): The method of claim [[33]] 31, wherein the unwanted neovasculature is in the choroid of the subject's eye, and wherein the subject has been diagnosed or is afflicted with AMD, pathologic myopia, or ocular ~~histoplamosis~~ histoplasmosis.